

## A. Keywords:

### Formal Elements:

**Line** Line is the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. A line can be horizontal, diagonal or curved and can also change length.

**Shape** A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in. Shapes can be **geometric** or **irregular**.

**Form** Form is a **three dimensional shape**, such as a cube, sphere or cone. Sculpture and 3D design are about creating forms.

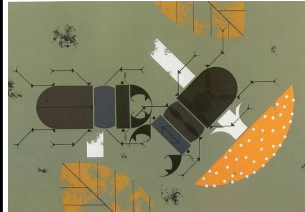
**Tone** This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called **highlights** and the darker areas are called **shadows**.

**Colour** Red, yellow and blue are **primary colours**, which means they can't be mixed using any other colours. In theory, all other colours can be mixed from these three colours.

## B. Key Knowledge 1 –Research Artists



## E. Image



## F. Expert Modelling:

Shading is used in drawing for depicting levels of darkness on paper by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.



**Subject: Art**

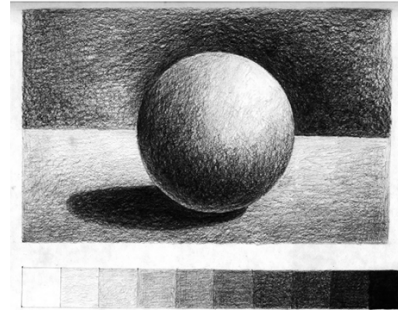
**Topic: Key skills: Drawing & Research**

## C. Key Knowledge 2 – Drawing



- Using a variety of materials
- Creating a visual response
- Using not only a pencil, pen paper and fabric

## D. Key Knowledge 3 – Tone & Shading



Tone bar

- When shading always look closely at how the light changes on a surface.
- You can use a tone bar to compare the tones you have drawn with the ones on the object you are drawing.

## G. Wider thinking / further reading:

[www.learn-to-draw.com/shading/02-basic-shading.shtml](http://www.learn-to-draw.com/shading/02-basic-shading.shtml)

Youtube - How to Shade Basic Forms